

was received at the Bristol Medical School, the Bristol Royal Infirmary, where he was a pupil of Mr. Lowe's, Guy's Hospital, and afterwards in Paris. In 1841 he took the diploma of the College of Surgeons and the licence of the Apothecaries Hall, and in 1843 the M.B.Lond. In this he took the gold medal in obstetric medicine and medicine, obtaining honours in the other subjects. Having taken his M.D. he commenced practice in partnership with his father, who had then moved to Berkeley Square, in 1845.

Mr. Swayne was at this time lecturer on midwifery and diseases of women and children to the Medical School, and his son, after a year's teaching anatomy, shared the lectures with his father. It must have been during this period that he prepared a work on anatomy, to be illustrated with engravings on copper, drawn by his own hand, but owing to the publication of a work on similar lines by Ellis, of University College, London, Dr. Swayne put the MS. aside and the work remains unpublished to this day. The etchings show with what care he did his dissections and the beauty of them both for accuracy of anatomy and skill of draughtsmanship must cause regret that they never saw the light. In 1850 the dual lectureship terminated and Dr. Swayne continued to discharge the duties alone till 1895, when advancing years caused him, much to his colleagues' regret, to resign the post. In addition to lecturing Dr. Swayne enriched the museum with many specimens, and a large number of beautiful water-colour paintings, for with the brush he excelled his skill with the etcher's needle.

The Bristol General Hospital, then a young and progressive institution of some 20 years determined to appoint a physician-accoucheur, an innovation for a provincial hospital, and Dr. Swayne was appointed in the year 1853. This post he held till 1875 when he was elected consulting obstetric physician. In addition he was consulting physician-accoucheur to the Clifton Dispensary, consulting obstetric physician to the Royal Hospital for Sick Children and Women, and to the St. Augustine's and St. George's Dorcas Society. He was a Fellow and Vice-President of the Obstetrical Society, London, a Fellow of the Gynaecological Societies of London and of Boston, U.S.A., and in 1894, when the British Medical Association visited Bristol under Dr. Fox's presidency, he was President of the Obstetric Section. In 1880-1 he was President of the Bristol Medico-Chirurgical Society, and he had served the office of President of the Bath and Bristol Branch of the British Medical Association. Dr. Swayne's best known work was his *Obstetric Aphorisms*, a publication which has gone through ten editions in this country and been translated into as many as eight foreign languages, including Japanese and Hindustani. In many periodicals in the publications of the societies to which he belonged will be found numerous articles on obstetrics and gynaecology, all written in the clear, good and easily read English which was characteristic of the man. Besides a thorough knowledge of his special branch of medicine, Dr. Swayne was remarkably well read in the ancient literature of obstetrics, and this rendered his help to the staff of reviewers of the *Bristol Medico-Chirurgical Journal* especially useful. If a little inclined to too great length for the capacity of the *Journal* in the review of a book, his criticism always showed he had studied the work given him, and that he had not pronounced an opinion without careful perusal.

In addition to his public appointments, Dr. Swayne was for fifty years engaged in private practice, and though, owing to his age and the increased competition, he in the last few years of that period enjoyed more leisure, his opinion was till his retirement often sought by his colleagues. For many years he enjoyed a large practice in Clifton and Bristol, and for a lengthy period was regarded as the leading obstetric physician of the West of England.

Dr. Swayne was always on the side of advancement in learning. For the medical school he worked especially hard, giving a great deal of time to his lectures, while it is not publicly known how much he contributed to the present building in which the faculty of medicine is now housed.

Reference has been made above to Dr. Swayne's artistic skill. His ability was of no mean order, and many pictures from his brush are much prized by the friends to whom he gave them. He was an excellent judge of others' work, and could pass an opinion on a painting or engraving which was well worth having. Another of his hobbies was music. For many years he was a member of the Bristol Choral Society and the Cathedral Choral Society, and until quite recently a member of the choir of All Saints, Clifton. His connexion

with that church began with the formation of the Building Committee in 1863, and of this Committee he was the last surviving member. For a few years he was a member of the Rifle Corps, and rose from the ranks to be a corporal.

In such a long life as his it is not surprising that his memory could recall many interesting events in the history of Bristol. Many were the stories he could recount of the scrapes of medical students of his day, of the practice of blood-letting and other methods of treatment in his early days of practice. Perhaps not the least interesting memory was that of the Bristol Riots in 1831, when he was taken into the neighbourhood of the Mansion House and Bridewell while they were still in flames.

On Dr. Swayne's retirement (after fifty years' work) from the Lectureship of Midwifery he was elected Emeritus Professor, and was entertained by his friends, colleagues, and pupils at dinner at the Clifton Down Hotel, on February 20th, 1895, at which Dr. Henry Marshall presided. He was then presented with a chest of plate containing a large silver tray, a bowl, and a pair of loving cups, engraved with Dr. Swayne's arms and crest. Dr. Marshall's words in presenting this gift may be repeated here as evidence of how highly Dr. Swayne was held in the estimation of his professional brethren:

He was, indeed, a man of remarkable talent and ability, and with his high personal character he had given great tone and character during his career to the profession of medicine. There was no point in his career more remarkable than his wonderful power of work. In spite of a large practice, which most men would have considered a sufficient claim upon their time, Dr. Swayne stood out as an example of consistent hard work performed. The museum of the medical school would show this from one point of view, for no one individually had contributed so much to it as their guest of the evening. His contributions, whether to the Medical Society or the journals of the day, were both constant and thoughtful, not written for the sake of writing, but simply when he had something to say as a result of genuine hard work. . . . They all, present and absent, respected and esteemed him in every possible way for the long period that he had added lustre to the medical school, and for his practical and indomitable work. His liberality to the school was an additional claim upon their gratitude. Old and young would agree that during the period they had known him character and integrity had been combined with a simplicity which appealed to the hearts of all. There was not one of them who knew him but felt that they had a trusted friend. He had never heard a word said against Dr. Swayne, and the man who could utter such a word he (the speaker) would not care to number amongst his friends.

Dr. Swayne married Georgina, daughter of the Rev. George Gunning, who died in 1865. He leaves one son and one daughter.

The funeral service will be held on Saturday, August 8th, at All Saints Church, Clifton, and the interment at Arno's Vale Cemetery.

JOHN IVOR MURRAY, M.D., F.R.C.S. EDIN.

DR. JOHN IVOR MURRAY, who died on July 24th at Addison Mansions, W., was the second son of John Murray, W.S., Law Agent to the Church of Scotland. He was born at Lasswade, near Edinburgh, in 1824, and received his preliminary education at the Lycée Saint Louis, Paris. He studied medicine at the University of Edinburgh, where he had a distinguished career. In 1844 he gained as a prize in the class of military surgery a commission as assistant surgeon in the army, his work being published and used by Sir John Hall and other medical officers in the Crimean war. As there was no vacancy at the time, Dr. Murray, having become a Licentiate of the Royal College of Surgeons of Edinburgh in 1845, proceeded to China. After an adventurous voyage, in the course of which he made his way through Borneo, he reached Canton, where he was in charge of the hospital during the outbreak and attack on the European Factories in 1846. From Canton he proceeded to Shanghai, where he acquired a large practice. He built at his own cost in 1852 the first hospital for Europeans north of Hong Kong. During this time he was an ardent collector, and enriched several museums, notably the Natural History Museum of Edinburgh. When the Crimean war broke out, Dr. Murray went direct from China to Sebastopol, and was appointed second-class Staff-Surgeon, and acting second in charge of the General Hospital at Balaklava. For his services in the war he received the Crimean medal and Sebastopol clasp, and the Turkish medal. On his return to England in 1856 he took his M.D. degree at his old University, and was admitted to the Fellowship of the Edinburgh College of Surgeons. Dr. Murray was selected to accompany the late Lord Elgin on his embassy to Peking, but, owing to the outbreak of the Mutiny, his services not being required, he was appointed Colonial Surgeon at Hong Kong, an appointment which he held from 1858 to 1872. He was also

appointed Inspector of Hospitals in 1868 under the contagious diseases ordinance. During those twelve years many important improvements in sanitary matters were effected, the European mortality being reduced from 7.52 to 2.92 per cent. During his Colonial surgeoncy Dr. Murray received from King Victor Emanuel of Italy, in 1867, and from King Carl of Sweden, in 1868, the Order of Merit of the First Class for assistance to scientific expeditions to China, and the thanks of the Imperial and Royal Academy of Vienna for similar services. In 1859, while in Japan, he was asked by His Majesty's Consul to assist him and the Japanese authorities to select a site for the British settlement, and he selected that on which the town of Yokohama now stands. In 1872 Dr. Murray finally returned to England. In 1875, owing to pecuniary losses, he had to return to active work, and settled in Scarborough, where he soon had a large practice, holding the appointments of Honorary Consulting Physician to the Sea-Bathing Infirmary and Cottage Hospital. In 1890 he retired from practice, and spent the remainder of his days in London. He was an ardent Mason, having held office both in China and Scarborough, and was Junior Warden of the Grand Lodge of the North and East Ridings of Yorkshire. Compelled by failing health, he retired to London in 1900, and was elected President for that year for the British Balneological Society. Dr. Murray married, in 1861, the daughter of Dr. Alexander of Wooler. He leaves a widow, two daughters, and four sons, two of whom are members of the medical profession.

WE regret to announce the death of Dr. JAMES WEAVER, which took place at his residence at Southport on August 1st, at the age of 71. He was a native of Oswestry and belonged to an old Herefordshire family. He studied medicine at University College, London, and obtained the Licence of the Apothecaries' Hall in London in 1854. One year previously to this he became L.F.P.S. and L.M.Glasg., and in 1874 he obtained the degree of M.D. from the University of St. Andrews. He entered the Royal Navy, and served as surgeon during the Crimean war, and was also with the British fleet in the Baltic. Dr. Weaver was the Medical Officer of Health for Longton in Staffordshire for a considerable time, and practised in this town for about twenty years. He was also Surgeon to the Longton Cottage Hospital. He went to Southport about twenty years ago. Dr. Weaver wrote many papers on medical subjects, and was the author of a *Practical Treatise on the Cure of Pulmonary Consumption*, which was published in 1874. He was a Freemason and a member of the Committee of the Southport Provident Society. Mr. J. J. Weaver, who is his elder son, is the Medical Officer of Health for Southport, while his younger son is practising as a solicitor in Longton. The funeral took place on Wednesday, August 5th, at Southport.

WITH deep regret we announce the death of Professor EDMOND NOCARD, Director of the School of Alfort. Professor Nocard, who was one of the most distinguished disciples of Pasteur, took part in the Congress for the Cure of Tuberculosis held in London in July, 1901, where he came forward as a strenuous opponent of Koch's theory concerning the propagation of the disease by milk or animal food. Following the results of experiments made by his masters and predecessors, especially Professor Chauveau, Dr. Nocard argued that it was possible to infect cattle by inoculating them with tuberculous products drawn from the human species. Professor Nocard, who began his career as a veterinary surgeon, was the author of several important bacteriological discoveries, chiefly affecting animals. He was in his 54th year.

DEATHS IN THE PROFESSION ABROAD.—Among the members of the medical profession in foreign countries who have recently died are Dr. Oliveira Monteiro, Professor of Medicine in the Medical School of Oporto; Dr. Vacher, Mayor of Treignac, formerly Member of the French Chamber of Deputies, author of numerous works dealing with social economy and hygiene, aged 71; Dr. Bele, sometime Senior Surgeon to the Hospital of Maus, aged 82; Dr. Rudolf Trzebitzki, Professor of Surgery in the University of Cracow, aged 41; and Dr. Julien Bouglé, Surgeon to the Paris Hospitals, and one of the editors of the *Archives Générales de Médecine*, aged 35.

ROYAL NAVY AND ARMY MEDICAL SERVICES.

ROYAL NAVY MEDICAL SERVICE.

FLEET SURGEON S. KEAYS has been placed on the retired list at his own request, July 14th. His commissions are thus dated:—Surgeon, March 30th, 1878; Staff Surgeon, March 30th, 1890; and Fleet Surgeon, January 3rd, 1899. Staff-Surgeon ROBERT HILL has been appointed to the *Racer*, for Osborne College Cadet Sick Quarters, August 1st.

THE DEFECTS OF THE NAVAL MEDICAL SERVICE.

MR. GERALD SICHEL, F.R.C.S. (Guy's Hospital), writes: In my letter published in the BRITISH MEDICAL JOURNAL of July 18th I suggested the appointment of an Advisory Board, but since then it has been pointed out to me that the Admiralty have already the advantage of the opinion of such a Board, although not under quite the same name.

I take it that in an important question like this criticism is allowable. In the first place, then, I am sure that the present composition of this Board will never conduce to the thorough reorganization which we desire; the most that can be expected from it is, I fear, only the miserable patchwork makeshift with which, unfortunately, naval medical officers are only too accustomed.

My personal feelings towards those individual members of the Board whom I happen to know are nothing but friendly; four out of the five I have at one time or another met, and have reason to respect. But what I say for this reason, we cannot, when we are begging concessions from the Admiralty, expect an entirely impartial opinion from a Board on which the President and Secretary, still on the active list, are the paid servants of the Admiralty itself; and moreover, in spite of their unimpeachably high professional status, I doubt very much indeed whether the three civilian members of the Board are in a position to deal with the all-important disciplinary matters which are such a just cause of grievance to us.

Honest criticism can at all events carry no offence, even to the members of the Board themselves, and if they are really capable of effecting our much desired reforms, then I trust this letter will spur them on to do so quickly, and thus cover themselves with honour and me with confusion.

Personally, I would far rather see the civilian element extended, say by two younger men, and extended, too, beyond the limits of the Medical Board of Examiners to the Admiralty. I would like to see two senior retired naval medical officers and one of the Lords of the Admiralty to complete the Board.

The presence of the retired naval medical officers, as they can hope for no further advancement from the Admiralty, would engender a feeling of confidence, and ensure a proper representation of our disabilities, while the presence of a Lord of the Admiralty would show that the authorities are in earnest.

The first duty of the Board is to institute—as I believe the Army Advisory Board did—an exhaustive inquiry into the conditions under which we work. Until this is done, and until it is certain how far the Admiralty are willing to grant us concessions, but little can be formulated as to our reorganization.

Before ending I must again state my high personal opinion of all the members of the present Board whom it is my privilege to know, but a public board of gentlemen appointed to deal with an important public question must necessarily be open to criticism, which if it is honest cannot always be too appreciative, although I am sure that each individual member, as far as in him lies, is in the present case honestly desirous of doing his best both by the navy and by the medical profession.

DR. J. H. BRYANT (London, W.) writes: My letter, which was published in the BRITISH MEDICAL JOURNAL of July 25th, has brought me several communications from naval surgeons which stimulate and encourage me to write further on the necessity for reform in this important branch of the public service.

It must appear quite evident to all who take an interest in the Royal Navy Medical Service that the Admiralty do not intend to grant the concessions which are absolutely necessary to render this service popular and efficient, for their hand has been exposed by the promulgation of the scheme for obtaining temporary surgeons (BRITISH MEDICAL JOURNAL, July 18th, page 174), which is nothing more or less than a direct attempt to avoid the carrying-out of the reforms which are so essential. Commissions have also been offered to medical schools in Australia without a pretence of examination.

The war in South Africa was a revelation to this country of the inefficiency of the R.A.M.C., and the necessary reform has followed. What would be the effect of a big naval war? In the words of a naval surgeon, "the deficiencies of the Naval Medical Service will be a scandal to the world." According to the July Navy List, an Order in Council fixes the strength of the Naval Medical Service at 544 surgeons of all ranks, but the actual number on the List is 489, a deficiency therefore existing of 55 surgeons. The number on the active list will continue to diminish, for a sufficient number of candidates of the proper standard will not be forthcoming so long as the present antiquated arrangements are in vogue.

What more striking evidence can be adduced as to the unsatisfactory conditions existing in this service than the fact that the three most successful members of it—namely, the late Director-General, the present Director-General, and the probable future Director-General—have all placed their sons in the executive, and not in the medical branch?

ROYAL ARMY MEDICAL CORPS.

LIEUTENANT-COLONEL J. ARMSTRONG retires on retired pay, July 20th. He was appointed Surgeon, August 5th, 1877; became Surgeon-Major, August 5th, 1889; was granted the rank of Lieutenant-Colonel, August 5th, 1897; and made Brigade-Surgeon-Lieutenant-Colonel, July 20th, 1900. He was in the South African war in 1899-1900.

Captain R. T. BROWN, M.B., is placed on temporary half-pay on account of ill-health, May 13th. He joined the department as Lieutenant, April 25th, 1900, and was made Captain three years thereafter.

Captain T. H. M. CLARKE, M.B., D.S.O., Medical Adviser to H.R.H. the High Commissioner of Crete, recently received the warm appreciation and thanks of the Cretan Chamber of Deputies, expressed by a resolution carried unanimously, for his services to Crete.